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PENNIMAN, REED & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

THE WAR!

Renewed Peace Efforts

AND ANOTHER FAILURE!

Siege of Paris

ABOUT TO COMMENCE!

Truce from Bazaine!

FORCES ABOUT ORLEANS!

Battle Imminent There!

SORTIES FROM PARIS!

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

FROM LONDON.

AN ARMISTICE RUMORED.

LONDON, October 18.—Rumors of an armistice are current in banking circles here, and stocks are advancing.

RUSSIA OFFERS MEDIATION.

It is reported that Russia tenders her offices for mediation, and that Austria and England are making the same proffers. Bismarck to-day are declining to negotiate.

HAMBURG AND BREMEN MENACED.

Berlin papers say that Hamburg and Bremen are threatened by the French fleet, and the excitement in those cities is intense.

SAVEN ANNIVERSARY—BOMBARDMENT OF PARIS.

The *Times* reminds its readers that this is the anniversary of the battle of the nations, which occurred near Leipsig, on the 18th of October, 1813.

It has been generally understood in German camps that in the remembrance of Paris, the 18th of October should be specially marked by a second on this anniversary day, which is so full of glorious remembrances to Germans. But nothing has been definitely announced for years. The world is waiting for the events of to-day.

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FROM FRANCE.

THE SITUATION AT ORLEANS—A GREAT BATTLE ON THE TAPIS.

TOURS, October 18. The Prussians and French are still concentrating large forces near Orleans, preparatory to a great battle. The Prussians occupy the city itself, as well as the camp at Belinir, near Mueng.

IN THE NORTHERN DEPARTMENTS.

Advices from Lille are that large Prussian forces are in the northern departments and vigorous measures for defence are to be taken at once.

BLOIS AND TOURS THREATENED.

The *Constitutional* says detachments of Prussians have been seen in the direction of Vendome and Chambord. There is one column on the road to Blois, and another on the left bank. The Prussians are evidently coming towards Blois and Tours.

Dispatches from Blois and Beaugency announce several skirmishes between Prussians and Franc Tireurs.

ANOTHER SORTIE FROM PARIS.

A dispatch is just received announcing another sortie from Paris by the Parisians. The loss of the Prussians is put at 2000.

There is no further talk of removing the capital to Lyons or Marseilles. The discipline of the armies is unabated.

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Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19 1870.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 113.

There are rumors of the retirement of Mr. Akerman from the Attorney Generalship and that Senator Williams will be appointed in his stead. Gen. Schenck is mentioned in connection with the English mission should Senator Morton refuse to accept.

On Friday, the 14th day of October, the Central Republican Junta of Cuba and Porto Rico was finally dissived. The cause of this action was the recent amnesty proclamation of the President. Gaspar Aldama in his manifesto announcing the fact, declared he had always scrupulously avoided any violation of the United States neutrality laws.

The *Post* thinks Webster's Unabridged has not words enough contained within it, for it to spread itself on, and has gone earnestly to work in the dictionary business. It takes about half a column to explain "Hiblatin," the first classic word it desires to introduce. We modestly think we could abridge the definition and still render it perfectly intelligible. "Hiblatin"—The crow of the *Post's* rooster

It is asserted that Mr. Delano has been tendered and accepted the place of Secretary Cox, and that he has recommended Deputy Commissioner Douglas for the vacancy occasioned by his appointment. The President, it is said, has a preference for General Pleasonton to fill Delano's place, and that Hon. W. B. Allison, a member of the Committee of Ways and Means, is urged for the position by Western influence.

The *Commercial* states that Spence, the opponent of Morrill, made a far greater gain in Huntingdon than Morrill did in Cambria. We have no doubt of it, or that just such a result should occur. The belt in Huntingdon last year projected the way they the Democratic majority this year. The same kind of an effort was made there then, that was made by the *Commercial* here, and its result is a Democratic Congressman, just what the *Commercial* labored for in this county.

Where from Connecticut we have the fact of some prison reform being vastly needed, we do not think Brooklyn is entitled to much more credit in that respect than her sister State. Mrs. Spencer was recently grossly assaulted in Brooklyn. Being an essential witness for the prosecution of the scoundrel who has been arrested, and being unable to furnish security for her appearance as a witness, she has been locked up in a loathsome cell, in company with thieves, vagrants and prostitutes. One would have thought she had suffered enough at the hands of the prisoner, not to be thus humiliated and disgraced by the authorities. If Brooklyn must have such a law in order to keep the witnesses for the prosecution, there should at least be some better place to keep them than among this class of people.

In the resignation of Secretary Cox the public will lose a zealous officer who has earnestly endeavored to discharge his duties faithfully and honestly. As usual, his retirement is made use of as a pretext to oppose the President, who is charged with having forced the resignation. Mr. Cox has given ten years of his life to the public, and during the whole time it has been to his serious pecuniary disadvantage. This more than almost any other reason that may be assigned is the cause of his resignation. He has entered into a law partnership in Cincinnati where he can find more lucrative returns for his labors and abilities. Mr. Cox has not been a thorough Republican on the question of impartial suffrage, his views differing in some respects from those of his party in that particular. But he has been an efficient officer, and one whose loss we regret.

A Special Dispatch from Washington to the Eastern papers says:

The resignation of Secretary Cox has not yet been finally accepted, but it will be, and will probably be accepted for some days, all regards to the contrary notwithstanding. The President, on account of pressing business, has not given the matter any thought, and has left it to the Secretary himself, and he is of course in the dark as to the President's intentions. Secretary Cox has been for months past desirous to be relieved from the cares of office, and has only remained at the urgent solicitation of the President, hence his resignation.

There is about as much truth in the great ado Commercial's assertion that Simmons, Senator Chandler, John Covode, and others had President Grant dismiss Secretary Cox, as there was in its assertion some two weeks ago that Simon Cameron had arrived in Pittsburgh to conduct the political campaign. The truth of the matter is, the editor of this guerrilla sheet wanted an opportunity to stab President Grant, and this is the way he usually does. Afraid of his overseers he goes about it indirectly.

There was a time when Hon. John Covode naturally opened a Democratic sheet, with the full expectation of finding himself thoroughly abused for his adherence to the Republican cause. That time, however, seems to have nearly passed away, and while Democratic journals are reticent, one sheet, proclaiming its great love for Republican principles, pipes forth its everlasting and eternal one song of Covode and Cameron, Cameron and Covode, until one might almost think that Democratic papers finding they had been far outdid in detraction, had wisely concluded to turn their old warfare over to the Billingsgate of the *Commercial*. We have frequently heard of serious convulsions in nature arising solely from the low price of pump, but take fast in comparison with the opposite intent to be a leader of the *Commercial* that President Grant had dismissed Secretary Cox because John Covode requested it. This discovery is no vast, that we should not wonder if the next announcement should be that King William in a late interview held at the office of the *Commercial* had insisted that Mr. Covode was the sole cause of the Franco-Prussian war.

Gen. War News of to-day is very meagre. The old rumors are again flying around that Russia, England and Austria are anxious for peace and that Russia has tendered her offices for mediation. The 20th of October was the anniversary of the great battle near Leipsig, fought in 1813. This fact has no doubt raised the rumor that the city of Paris would be bombarded on that day. Thus far, however, no telegrams have reached us other than the usual unsatisfactory accounts of the movements of the troops. Gambetta, it is said, has left Tours for the French army in Vosges, which is to be organized for the purpose of resisting the advance on Lyons. But Gambetta is certainly the most unreliable subject the telegrams could touch upon. He has been thus far guilty of as much systematic deception as any man could be, and his reports of the fighting on October 13th, in which he asserted the Germans had been driven from their advance positions, are so far untrue, that on that day there was no fighting at all. The French people throughout this war have been continually deceived and not only made to believe they had secured victories where there really had been defeats, but where there had been no battles. There will be an awakening, and it will be a sad hour for the leaders when the day does come.

We like the humor of the *Post* generally, but of late it has been as cross and peevish as a bear with a sore head. It strikes out its puny blows on all sides, but in a spirit of commiseration or failure, feeling it permits its late campaign ally to escape its wrath altogether. The Gazette is the especial and favorite objective point against which the splinters of the cross-grained *Post* are driven. It has a choice number of aliases to substitute for the legitimate name at the head of this paper, legitimately received at its christening some eighty-four years ago, and we place them together in a choice and fragrant bouquet supplied from the editorial conservatory of our sweet tempered neighbor. Here are the literary flowers as made up: "The Organ," "The Oldest," "The Old Woman," "The Ring Organ." Then, too, it sometimes proclaims to its readers that the Gazette, in a pecuniary way, is "hard up," but, in the next breath, loudly asserts that its proprietors are growing rich from "ring" reapings. Now, good, gentle neighbor, compose yourself in the future. We award you our sympathy in this your hour of tribulation and sorrow, for we know the whangdoodle even mourneth and raveth over the loss of her first-born. We know how you resolved in your pleasant little caucus with the *Commercial* people that the advent of the Reform infant was for the redemption of the Democracy in old Allegheny county, and that from its cherub lips you drew the prediction, like from an oracle, of the sudden death of the "organ" which did not die worth a cent. We know that you have discovered that the ropes supplied you by the *Commercial* were of sand and that you feel cheap and miserable over that fact. The Gazette never deceived you, for it told you that your efforts to climb a Republican pole to put a bush on the top of it would result in a scorched and broken bones, but you would not heed the advice, and you ought to patiently suffer the consequences. The "old woman" cannot take you to her breast, but will prescribe a little catnip tea and small doses of Mother Winslow's soothing syrup as excellent antidotes for the chills and peevishness. Take your medicines, sweet one, and the Gazette will sing that good old song which has put you to rest so often in past days of similar illness, which commences, "Hush a bye baby, etc."

TROUBLE AHEAD.

At a meeting of the so-called Reform Executive Committee, on Monday last, the Finance Committee reported that it would take four thousand dollars to pay off liabilities. "Where is the money to come from?" demanded a defeated candidate. He thought they had already contributed enough to buy all the votes they got at five dollars a head, and as for him, he had paid all he was going to pay. The gentlemen who compose the Finance Committee will find it an up hill job to collect funds to pay for a dead horse. In the meantime, the anxious inquiry is, "Where is the money to come from?" Even the rent of the headquarters has not yet been settled, and it is but $150. The leaders are honest, however. They will pay—sometime.

THE "COMMERCIAL" VS. PRESIDENT GRANT.

The *Commercial* appears in yesterday's issue, with one more rag, plucked from off its Democratic carcass. Even while confessing it really knows nothing about it, it goes out of its way to level a blow at President Grant, and charges him with willingly lending himself to aid the designs of unscrupulous men. It contains two articles on the resignation of Secretary Cox, and in each of them endeavors to array hostility to the administration.

In the first it states, "it is to be feared that Civil Service Reform is not making much headway. The virtual dismissal of Secretary Cox as the penalty for doing his best to introduce such a reform," &c. In its second article it states, "it is not straining the point to say that he went out of the Cabinet—virtually dismissed—for striving to keep the branch of the public service over which he presided free from the base influences which in general constitute the greatest danger to which the Republic is exposed." It also asserts in the same article, "we have great confidence in General Grant's intentions," and "we find it difficult to believe he has intentionally permitted Secretary Cox to be driven out by these unscrupulous men, or that he has subordinated himself and his administration to their influences. There is danger, however, that such an interpretation will be placed on this transaction, taken in connection with others, and that the administration will array against itself, in and out of Congress, not a few who desire to, and otherwise would be its fast friends."

This means nothing more than a direct blow at the President, without the courage to avow it, and with a feeble effort to cover it up with words so flatly contradictory of each other that no one can fail to see through the effort. We have more than once charged that journal with being in affiliation with Democracy, and day after day its course proves the charge to be true, or that the sheet is idiotic.

If Secretary Cox was dismissed by the President on the appeal of unscrupulous men, as the *Commercial* charges, it was either for reasons that to the mind of the President were good and sound, or else the President *did* lend himself to aid and assist these men knowing their appeal was dishonest and corrupt. There are no other positions to take. If the first be the true one, the articles in the *Commercial* are totally unnecessary and uncalled for, and could only have been written with the specific intent to be a leader of the Commercial that President Grant had dismissed Secretary Cox because John Covode requested it. This discovery is no vast, that we should not wonder if the next announcement should be that King William in a late interview held at the office of the *Commercial* had insisted that Mr. Covode was the sole cause of the Franco-Prussian war.

HAND SHAKING.

Considered as a Science.

The hot summer of 1870 must have set many people thinking whether it is not possible to invent some mode of salutation more convenient than that of shaking hands. When the thermometer is at 90 in the shade, and when the only hope of escaping a sunstroke seems to be to drink so much tea and to wear so little clothes as shall best promote perspiration, then the tyranny of the social law which compels us to grasp the hand of a casual and very hot acquaintance, and to give it the established vibration, is fully felt, and becomes almost insupportable. But the inconvenience of the practice of shaking hands is not confined to the season of hot weather only. There is probably no mode of salutation commonly practiced by civilized nations which is so encompassed with difficulties and embarrassments. The difficulty of making a correct bow is no doubt considerable. There is the difficulty of knowing how to bow; how to draw the artistic line between the unceremonious nod and the obsequious obeisance; and for people who aim at doing things in good form—the difficulty of apportioning their due angles of reverence to the different sexes; and to the different social positions, ages, and degrees of intimacy of each sex. And there is also the difficulty of knowing when to bow. But all the difficulties that the bower round the bow nothing compared with those that encompass the shaking of hands. The difficulties of knowing how to bow are after all only the difficulties which beset the attempt to do anything well; and the difficulties of the same kind, not inferior in degree, will be found to beset the practice of shaking hands. As for the difficulties of knowing when to bow, it is obvious that they must be at least doubled in the case of hand-shaking, for this simple reason, that the mode of salutation requires the consent and co-operation of two persons to constitute it.

If any person should be inclined to doubt whether hand-shaking is a difficult operation, let him consider the different modes in which the custom is observed among his various friends and acquaintances. There are negative modes and there are positive modes of shaking hands. There are, first of all, the people who seem to fear that if they give you their hands they may never get them back again, and who manoeuvre so that you may not possess yourself of more than the tips of their fingers. This mode of hand-shaking may be called tippers, and those who use it tippers. Closely allied to them is another sort of half-mode of half-shakers, those who profess to shake, but not clasp the hand, but finger it with two digits. This mode of shaking hands is sometimes adopted by men of political or literary notoriety. But it is very apt to give offence, and the most serious results have been known to ensue from its having been practiced by young authors, upon a critic whom he had mistaken for a rival writer. Those persons, who, failing to give the whole hand, nevertheless do not touch your hand with the tips of their fingers, only, out finger it with the whole or more fingers, may be called *fingerers*. Then there are those who give the whole hand but give it a limp, flaffy manner as a Newfoundland dog gives its paw. These people seem to think they have discharged the whole duty of hand-shaking when they have put their neighbors in possession of their hands. Were it the custom to make our adieux to a dear departed by shaking hands with his corpse, the sensation would no doubt be very like what we experience when we salute these flaffy shakers; who, as they use their hands much in the same way as the mock turtle used his fins, may be called *flappers*. The negative modes of shaking-hands are dangerous enough. But the positive modes are still more unpleasant. Among these the least distressing probably the thrusting mode.

There are some people who, when you offer them your hand, take it; but take it only to put it from them, as if it were something common and unclean. They seize it with quick decision, as brave children seize a snap-dragon or an earwig. Then, by a rapid thrust forward and inward, they return it to one's side and having got it there, they drop or shoot it into space. These *thrusters* are a enormous class; and, oddly enough, their mode does not seem to give so much offence as that of the tippers and fingerers. More physically painful, though ethically less injurious, is the mode of those who squeeze. This is practiced chiefly by Methodists, and by other persons of power and piety. Torments are sometimes suffered by small-boned or rheumatic men, and by fragile women, who have fallen into the hands of one of these fervent giants, and who happen to have rings on their fingers when the fervent clutch is executed. But worse even than this class of squeezers is that of the *stingers*; the people who, once having got hold of your hand, refuse to let it go, but use it as they would your button-hole, or as the Ancient Mariner used his glittering eye to, to compel you to hear all they have to say; and this it is that the little pressures, motions, or vibrations as a running accompaniment to their twaddle. Of all the kinds of shaking above described these clingers are undoubtedly the most pestilential; and when, as is occasionally the case, they combine squeezing with clinging, they are simply unendurable, and ought to be treated as creatures that outrage society.

There are very few people who do not partake, in a greater or less degree, of one or more of these faults in hand-shaking. If any reader has hitherto been accustomed to think that hand-shaking is a less difficult form of salutation to execute well than a bow, let him consider carefully, in one of his moments of deepest consciousness, his own mode of shaking hands, and when he has done this, let him consult a candid friend on the subject.

The Cincinnati *Israelite*, in an editorial upon "Passing Events," hails the occupation of Rome by the Italian Government as one of the evidences of the world's progress toward the re-establishment of true religion. The erection of a French Republic, whether it be maintained or not, it is argued, will elevate all Europe, and advance human freedom. It will hasten the time when monarchy and tyranny will fade away before the recognized rights of humanity. It draws a picture of the special advantages which these events will secure to the Israelites.

GENERALITIES.

The Palace Stock car is a great success.

Jem Mace has opened a gin-mill in New York.

Sunday reading for political contractors—the Book of Job.

Very many of the Southern newspapers went into mourning for Lee.

A sister of John Bright is in Germantown, Pa., the guest of Lucretia Mott.

Gin-and-Milk Smythe is about to open a crusade against the obscenities of Fisk's opera bouffe.

Kate Taylor, eleven years old, is said to be one of the most expert pickpockets in Jersey City.

Jno. McGarry, of Pennsylvania, was among the victims of yellow fever in New Orleans last week.

The effect of the prohibitory law in Massachusetts has been to double the manufacture of malt liquors in Boston.

Horace Greeley just paid for his swearing in a Western town, where people are fined for profanity, by his lecture.

The health of Chief Justice Chase is so poor that his friends think he will not be able to resume his duties upon the Bench.

A pamphlet has just been published in London by Charles G. Leland, maintaining the right of Germany to Alsace and Lorraine.

Capt. J. E. Commerell, late of the British ship Monarch, is to be stationed at the Cape of Good Hope as commodore of the station.

Samuel Vogue, of Henry county, Indiana, reports himself one hundred and seven years old, and has voted at all the Presidential elections.

Elisha Guernsey, of Scoharie, N. Y., was so much annoyed at being caught stealing a ham that he strychnined himself out of existence.

At Marlboro, Massachusetts, last Wednesday, Charles Picket committed suicide, by shooting himself with two pistols, one in each hand.

Charlotte Cushman, who is dying of cancer in Rome, says she cannot possibly return to America, although she had hoped to close her eyes here.

A writer in the Atlanta, (Ga.) *Sun* says, in some lines on General Lee:

"The very earth must needs be proud
To womb such greatness."

At a recent concert Nilson replied to an encore with the "Old Folks at Home," and the sweet strains of this truly artistic negro melody sung in purest English melted hundreds of eyes.

Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake has organized a committee of ladies for the purpose of interviewing every Congressman and State Senator in New York and ascertaining their views on woman suffrage.

Mr. George Ticknor relates that Talleyrand said to him in 1815, pointing to a portrait of Alexander Hamilton, that the three greatest men he ever knew were Napoleon, Charles Fox and Alexander Hamilton.

A barrel of oats was taken from the inside of one of the turbine wheels of the Stark Mills, at Manchester, New Hampshire, a few days since. Some were ground up and others whole. The wheel had been obstructed in its action for several days.

Leopold Newbald, of Boston, while in Germany recently, presented to King William a large American-made gold pen, which the Prussian monarch accepted, assuring the giver that it should be the instrument used in signing the treaty of peace.

A singular accident occurred at Baxter, Kansas, last week. Mr. Samuels and his clerk, Max Horn, were unpacking goods, when their motions shook down a double barreled shot gun, which was discharged in the fall, killing them both instantly.

Sixty-two-Mile Siding is a supper station on the Mississippi Central Railroad. The other night a passenger and one of the waiters got disputing over the composition of the hash, and there might have been serious trouble had not the former promptly shot the waiter.

The Rev. Dr. Newman, who has returned from Utah, has a plan which he desires to have adopted by Congress for the suppression of polygamy. He thinks a special legalizing the birth of all Mormon children and prohibiting any future Mormon marriage contracts should be passed.

The Washington *Star* says that General Beauregard, who is reported by cable to be in France was in Lynchburg, Virginia, no longer ago than last week. He is not in the lead and saltpetre line at present, but on the other hand, is about to marry a lady of Richmond."

Mr. Locksmith attended a festive gathering at a hurdy-gurdy house in White Pine, Nevada, and remarked that he could whip any d——d thief in the house; immediately after which he fell dead from heart disease. Mr. Locksmith was dragged into a corner, and the dance went on.

Two young ladies who have been reared in the lap of luxury at St. Louis and Kansas City, are sharply contesting a match in making and breaking the greatest number of engagements in a single dash of three months to chignons. Pools are selling 40 to 15, the St. Louis girl being the favorite.

Mr. and Mrs. Wolcott Northrop, in Brookfield, Conn., celebrated their sixtieth married year a few evenings since. The neighbors marched in procession to the house. Mr. Alonzo Beers, 77 years old, danced an old-fashioned hornpike. The old couple have never had a death in their family.

Garret Gurney Brown, a graduate of Yale died in the Woodbury almshouse on Saturday, aged 89 years. He was a teacher and for some time a Congregational minister. Losing all of his property when advanced in years, his relatives refused to support him, and he lived for some years at the expense of the town.

"H. G." was not complimentary to the East in saying, in his address at St. Louis:—"The Western is the Eastern man transplanted; but that process has cleared the brain of the cobwebs of prejudice and tradition. Having been lifted out of his old ruts, he hesitates to sink into new, unless they are considerably broader."

The capital clerks at Madison, Wisconsin, have adopted a uniform for the game of croquet. It consists of a straw hat looped up on the right side, profusely adorned with ribbons, and worn coquetishly on the side of the head. The shirt is of white dimity, elaborately frilled and adorned with a monogram of a waterfall and two croquet sticks, worked in Berlin wool. A lavender skirt reaches to the knees; the rest of the leg is covered with open-work red stockings, and the feet with "shoo fly" slippers.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Mannheim, in Germany, contains ten large hospitals.

A German author of note, Adolph von Berlepsche, was killed before Sedan.

Countess Bismarck is nursing her wounded son at present at Mannheim, in Hesse.

Two horses were shot from under Prince Leopold, of Bavaria, at the battle of Sedan.

Up to September 1st the Bavarian army had suffered a loss in killed and wounded of 4,915 men.

The little city of Kehl, opposite Strasburg, was shot to a heap of ruins by the guns of the latter city.

A good many of the Turcos are not real Africans, but belong to the lowest classes of French society.

Five thousand French prisoners are confined near Dresden, Saxony. A like number are in Leipsic and Ulm.

Fifty volunteers for the German army arrived at Colgate on the 6th of September, from the United States.

The tinsmiths' guest has occasioned damages to the amount of more than two million of dollars in Rheinish Bavaria.

A good many factories in Hanover are paying on the wages while those factory hands now in the field to their families.

A priest was arrested in Landau, in Bavaria, for shouting and cheering for the Emperor Napoleon in the public streets.

Fifty thousand French prisoners passed through one city in the Palatinate in the week following the surrender at Sedan.

The dismissal of Minister Von Varnbuehler-Bismarck's enemy in Wurtemberg, is said not to have been caused by political reasons.

A rich citizen of Berne, recently deceased, has testated one hundred and eighty thousand francs to the suffering inhabitants of Strasburg.

An attempt was made to assassinate the Crown Prince of Saxony and his entire staff at Pont-a-Mousson, by blowing up part of the house in which they were quartered.

Among the Germans expelled from Paris is a woman one hundred and six years of age, a native of Kaiserslauterne. She returned to the latter city, having traveled part of the way on foot.

The band of the Prussian Grenadier Regiment Emperior Francis is very indignant at its loss in the battle of the 18th. None of the bands have been hurt. One of them had a cannon ball has shattered their big drum.

The different watering places of Germany, which were suddenly deserted at the beginning of the war, are gradually filling again with a gay crowd, in a measure, as all danger of invasion of Germany disappears.

The city of Hanover sent a petition, signed by more than six thousand names, to King William of Prussia, requesting him to pay no attention to the interference of foreign powers in the settlement of the peace with France.

King William has presented five thousand dollars to the inhabitants of Strasburg out of his private purse. Like presents have been made by the Crown Prince and the other German sovereigns and princes. They foot up to a considerable sum.

The air around Metz is so infected with the horrible stench of corpses that the men of the Sanitary Commission, whose duty calls them to pass the open graves of the fallen victims, can do so only by holding sponges filled with a solution of chloride of lime to their noses.

The Crown Prince of the Emperor Napoleon III, at Wilhelmshoehe, Count Bismarck said smilingly, the other day, to a friend:

"Napoleon III. is a polite man; he had not forgotten that he owed King William, who visited him during the universal exhibition, a return call."

As to the future capability of Germany to furnish armies like those which it has sent into France, a correspondent gives the following: The Second Regiment of Prussian Guard Landwehr, then at the siege of Strasburg, left no less than seven thousand and three children at home. The Prussians are recruiting their infantry quite well.

Some German officers blamed the French in presence of some captive French officers for having employed such savages as Turcos in their attack on Germany. The French now excused French by saying that the Prussians had done the same by employing Pomerania troops. The joke of it is that Pomerania is one of the oldest and most educated parts of Prussia.

A touching scene is reported from before Metz. On the evening of the 18th of August the bugle sounded the roll-call of the First Regiment of Prussian Dragoons. Suddenly six hundred riderless horses obeyed this martial call and scampered forward from all directions. They were for the most part wounded or utterly worn out, but all of them took their regular places in the ranks.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Foster's majority in the XXIst District is 780.

Bingham's majority in the XXIIId Ohio District is 500.

Both parties claim the State ticket in Indiana at this writing.

The Conservatives of the VIth District of Virginia have nominated John T. Harris for Congress.

A. Cummings has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the VIth District of Missouri.

Henry D. Cushing is the Prohibition candidate for Congress in the IIId District of Massachusetts.

The Democrats of the XXIId District of New York have nominated Matthew J. Shoecraft for Congress.

Col. R. T. W. Duke of Albemarle, is the Conservative candidate for Congress in the Vth District of Virginia.

T. P. Pretlow announces that he will run as an independent candidate for Congress in the Second Virginia district.

Campbell's majority over Schenck in the IIId Ohio District is 58; had the soldiers vote been taken Schenck's majority would be about 350.

Jas. G. Shepard of Genessee, New York has been nominated for Congress by the Democracy of the XXIXth District of that State.

The Hon. James Buffington has been unanimously re-nominated for re-election to Congress by the Republicans of the First District of Massachusetts.

The Cleveland *Leader* publishes returns on Ohio State ticket from 65 counties, showing a Republican majority of 21,109, a gain of 8,400 on Hayes' majority for Governor of last year.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says that McClung's defeat in the IVth District is attributable to his tariff talk. To which the Dayton *Journal* replies that, "the fact of the matter is that Mr. McClung is a Free-Trader."

Seth Wakeman, of Batavia, has been nominated for Congress by the Republican Convention of the Twenty-ninth District. Mr. Wakeman is a lawyer of high character. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1867, where he displayed great ability and won general esteem.

William Washburn has been nominated for re-election to Congress by the Republicans of the Ninth Massachusetts district. As in a total vote of about twenty thousand in 1868, Mr. Washburn received a majority of over fifteen thousand. The contest in his district will not cause much anxiety.

The Republicans of the Twenty-sixth District have nominated Thomas C. Platt for Congress. The district is composed of Broome, Schuyler, Tioga and Tompkins. One thousand ballots were taken before a choice was made. This is the district now represented by Mr. Hotchkiss. The Republican majority is unusually large.

STATE NEWS.

A white squirrel has been caught at Williamsport.

Joseph Henry, a well known citizen of Reading, is dead.

Wm. Potts, a watchman on the Reading Railroad, aged 50 years, was killed.

C. S. Mallby, the oysterman, has purchased the Gettysburg Railroad for $181,000.

Rye township, Perry county, is excited over a snake with two heads and four eyes.

Mrs. Clifford aged 102 and George Morgan aged 81, both colored, died at Meadville last week.

The Butler Railway is now finished to Delano station, half way between Butler and Freeport.

The flux is raging fearfully in some parts of Somerset county. Quite a number of children have died.

In a lively row at North West a man named Lacy had holes put into his legs by several pistol bullets.

Chas. Henry Greenert, of Jefferson township, Butler county, Pa., committed suicide last week.

Rev. W. H. Kinkaid, of Pittsburgh, has been elected Recording Secretary of the M. E. National Preachers' Association.

John W. Farrelley, Esq., a member of the bar, died at his residence in Meadville, last week, in the 38th year of his age.

William Ketchum, of Coming, died recently from a blow received on the head the evening previous from some person unknown.

A boy named Morisey, about 12 years of age, had both of his legs cut off Wednesday evening of last week, at Brier Hill, while attempting to get on a moving train.

Almost everybody in Williamsport swears. A little girl after listening to a conversation between her father and another man, asked her mother if "God's middle name was damn."

Coal has been found on the Charlie Meek place, just east of Sharon. The hole drilled was within the borough limits, and went through a bed of coal three and a half feet thick.

An absent-minded lawyer in Erie, who, for a slight indisposition has been advised by his physician to take an emetic, went into a drug store yesterday and asked for a "writ of ejectment."

The Armstrong *Republican* says the estimated wealth of Kittanning, as taken from the last census report, is four millions one hundred and thirteen thousand five hundred and sixty dollars, being over twenty-two hundred dollars for every man, woman and child in that borough.

OHIO.

Cleveland is next to Chicago, the wickedest city in the old west.

Jesse Kincaid, of Zanesville, fell down stairs last week and broke his neck.

Robinson, tried for the murder of Mrs. Lunsford, at Mansfield, has been acquitted.

Springfield has a lively temperance fight on its hands. Water is weak, but it promises to conquer.

A young son of Jacob Miller, of Liverpool, was killed last week by his horse stumbling and falling upon him.

In the next Congress Ohio, according to the latest indication, will have fourteen Republicans and five Democrats.

The Massillon *American* says the miners in that vicinity are all quietly at work at reduced prices. This will soon give a renewed impulse to business.

George Allen, of Ravenna, had his cheek opened and five teeth knocked out by a bullet accidentally discharged by a young lady who did not know it was loaded. Fire arms should be left severely alone.

Thirty-six counties gained 157,413 of population during the past ten years. If the same rate of increase holds good throughout the State, the population of Ohio is now two and three-fourths millions.

John Saxton, of the Canton (Ohio) *Repository*, wrote and published in his paper in 1815, an account of the surrender of Napoleon I. after Waterloo, and last month he republished the article side by side with his account of the surrender of Napoleon III. at Sedan.

Martin Kitch, of Dover, deposited his vote for Hon. John A. Bingham and the Republican party. He is eighty-eight years old and quite spry. His first vote for President was cast for Thomas Jefferson, and his last for Ulysses S. Grant, and his last and present Congressional vote for Hon. John A. Bingham.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Charleston had a $75,000 fire last week.

Berkeley county has a population of 14,607, including 1,962 colored persons.

Gov. Stevenson recently issued a pardon for W. H. Linkenager, who was sentenced to confinement in the penitentiary, from Greenbrier county for the term of five years. The petition asking for his pardon was a strong one.

Michael Edwards, of Mountaville, one hundred and four years old, is the oldest fireman in the United States. His residence is Loyal York, Pennsylvania, where he was born. He still dwelt in the midst of alarms until 1801. He has smoked and chewed tobacco for ninety years.

A young man by the name of James Paddleford, residing near the Falls of Kanawha, and at work on the railroad, was attacked one night recently by two unknown men, one of whom held him while the other dealt him several blows with a hatchet, cutting him severely and dislocating his shoulder. It is said that he was mistaken for another person. The assassins made their escape.

TIGHT LACING.

Something for the Girls to Think About.

There would be no tight lacing if girls could be made to understand this simple fact—that men dread the thought of marrying a woman who is subject to fits of irritable temper, to bad headaches and other ailments we need not mention, all of which, everybody knows, are the direct and inevitable product of the compression of the waist. Men like to see a small waist certainly, but there is a great difference between the waist that is well formed and in proportion to the rest of the body, and that which is obviously and artificially compressed, to the destruction of that easy and graceful carriage, which is one of the chief charms of a woman's appearance. An unnaturally compressed waist is far more certain of detection than a mass of false hair or a faint dusting of violet powder. The rawest youth who enters a ball room can pick out the women who have straightened themselves artificially; and there is no more ready handle for his harmless jokes. If the young lady who, to obtain the appearance of a dragon fly, has been subjecting herself to considerable pain, and who has been laying up for herself a variety attire of ailments, could only see the stare of secretly disguised contempt, and understand the deserved pity that is the result of her labor, we should have a change of fashion—and it is merely a fashion. There is nothing intrinsically beautiful in an unnaturally small waist, and if it were the fashion to go into the opposite extreme women would be none the less beauty in padded waists. It is a great misfortune that popular taste sever alters in this as it alters in other matters. Observers may notice with what regularity ebb and flow wide skirts and narrow skirts alternate, how we have the peg-top garment of men followed by the sailor's wide ankle attire, how square-pointed boots give place to peak-toed boots, and how the peak-toes go out again for the square points. Through all changes women remain true to only one fashion. Whether her clothing is as long and lank as that of a Grecian virgin, or whether she builds around the lower half of her figure a round and capacious structure of steel, she is forever faithful to the tradition of a small waist; and she will weaken, she will make her hands red, she will incur headache, she will crack her voice, and she will ruin her digestion, all to produce a malformation which the men regard with pity and fools with delusion.

Have You Any Pulmonary Affection?

This question to those to whom it appeals is serious and full of significance, as no human malady is more treacherous than those afflicted therewith with more certain disaster. Of all diseases, those of the pulmonary structure are the most fatal in their insidious tendencies. So much is this the case, that most persons are prone to give themselves up in hopelessness and despair. Dr. Keyser, at his medicine store, 167 Liberty street, has a medicine that will cure these maladies—will always cure them in their incubation and give relief, and frequently cure them after they have formed. If there is a better remedy for these cases than Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure, we have yet to learn of it. Physicians would do well to make use of it in their practice in all pulmonary maladies, as in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred it will be sure to restore the lungs to a healthy and natural state.

Dr. Keyser has given especial attention to the treatment of the lungs and the other organs of the throat and chest, and has had abundant experience at his principal office above named, as well as at the bedside, to make thorough investigations, not only of ordinary diseases of the lungs, but likewise in the most hopeless cases of pulmonary lesions. Office hours at 167 Liberty street from 9 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 5 P. M. until 6, and from 7 to 9 on Saturdays. If your druggist does not keep it, send five dollars to Dr. Keyser, and he will send four bottles securely boxed, by express, with full directions how to use it.

Provisions are very scarce in all parts of the Rhenish countries. Even in the Palatinate bread costs three times as much as before the war.

ST. LOUIS MAGNETIC SPRING WATER.

Ten cases just received at JAMES E. BURNS & COS DRUG STORE, corner of Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets.

St. Louis Magnetic Spring, discovered 1869. St. Louis, Gratiot county, Michigan.

This most wonderful Spring is attracting from its novelty and peculiarities the attention of the world. During the summer of 1869 while the Company were boring for salt, a vein of water was struck flowing with such force as to throw the stream several feet above the surface. It was found to carry a powerful current of Electricity or Magnetism, which marks it as one of the most wonderful of Nature's Curiosities. The Water has been proved to possess most remarkable curative properties, being particularly effective in cases of Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, and all Nervous Diseases.

SPREAD THE TRUTH.

Some medical men insist that it is undignified to advertise a remedy, however valuable it may be. Queer reasoning this. It is like saying that an article which the world needs should be hid in a corner—that benefits and blessings may be too widely diffused—that the means of protecting and restoring health should be a close monopoly, and not accessible to all. The argument is bad. It is worse than that. It is inhuman. Suppose Hostetter's Stomach Bitters—an admirable specific for dyspepsia, biliousness and nervous debility—had never been known beyond the *repertoire* of the faculty, what would have been the consequence? Instead of curing and invigorating millions, the good effects of the preparation would have been confined to a comparative few. There is the highest authority for saying that light should not be hid under a bushel; that whatever is excellent should be placed as a city on the hill, where all men can take cognizance of it. It is upon this principle that the Bitters have been advertised and continue to be advertised in every newspaper of any prominence in the western hemisphere, and that the spontaneous testimonials in its favor have been translated into all written languages Thousands enjoy perfect health to-day who would be languishing on beds of sickness if the newspapers had not *spread the truth with respect to this unequalled invigorant and corrective* far and wide. Suppose *no truth has been respected* from this publicity. Is *that* any argument against it? If the public health has been protected; if lives have been saved; if the feeble have been strengthened and the sick restored, *great good has been accomplished*; and who so mean as to grudge to exertions thus directed their fair reward?

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FABER & VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
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Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRAFF, HUGUS & CO.,
Manufacturers of
Cooking and Heating
STOVES,
RANGES, FURNACES,
AND
Fine Grate Fronts,
INCLUDING THE
COLUMBIA COOK STOVE,
Confidence Cook Stove,
The Boston
DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED
Cooking Range,
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AND
FIERY FURNACE.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
206 and 208
Liberty Street.

GRATES! GRATES! GRATES!
Keep Your Houses Clean,
AND
SAVE FUEL,
BY USING THE
Wellman Patent Reflector Grate.
WHICH STANDS WITHOUT A RIVAL.

We claim for it the following advantages over any other in use:

1st. As a radiator of heat it has double the intensity.

2d. It is unquestionably the most cleanly—very little soot or ashes escaping into the room—which in the ordinary Grate, proves so detrimental to carpets and furniture.

3d. The combustion is *perfect*. There is no waste in unburnt cinders—every ounce of the fuel is so completely consumed, that nothing remains but the finest ashes.

4th. As an economizer of fuel—there being an actual saving of at least 25 per cent.

5th. It is highly ornamental.

6th. It is set so deep in the chimney, that it is much safer, and also less liable to puff in windy weather.

7th. A slight motion of the shaker cleanses the entire fire, and causes it to burn with great brilliancy and intensity of heat.

Samples may be seen and references had at the store of W. BARNES, corner of 3d avenue and Market street, Pittsburgh; W. F. GOODWIN, 66 Federal street, Allegheny, or at the FOUNDRY, corner Duquesne Way and Water street, Pittsburgh.

Parties who are building, or who contemplate changing Grates, are respectfully requested to examine "The Wellman." Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

L. H. SMITH & CO.,
Manufacturers,
West Point Foundry.

Eclipse Coal Hod.

I am now prepared to furnish dealers with any number of my new improved patented Coal Hod at very low rates. All orders should be sent to the patentee, FRANK L. BLAIR, 225 Beaver street, Allegheny City, or apply to J. DUNLAP, Pittsburgh.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
Silk Embr'd Flannels,
DRESS GOODS,
Cassimeres,
WATERPROOF CLOTHS,
CLOAKINGS.
AT 18¾ CENTS.
Twilled Hemp Stair Carpets.
At $2.50 and $3 each, Square Woolen Shawls. At $5 and $6 each, Long Woolen Shawls,

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,
BANKERS,
No. 78 Fourth Ave.,
Buy and sell all kinds of
Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.
Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
(Successors to S. JONES & CO.)
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,
BANKERS,
BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF
Government Securities,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,
ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.
BROKERAGE REDUCED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, October 18, 1870.

There are no new features in the money market to-day. The supply of loanable funds seems to be quite equal to the demand, and the rates of interest remain unchanged.

We may report another dull day in our home market for bonds and stocks. Biddings were quite tight. The prices asked vary but slightly from our quotations of last week.

The New York market has been heavy to-day.

Gold declined at noon to 112¾, but closes at 113¾. Sterling is dull at 8¾. A further decline in gold can scarcely be avoided should Foreign Exchange remain at low figures.

Government bonds have been dull, but steady at yesterday's quotations.

The stock market has been very dull day. The local stocks have fallen off from yesterday about half a of one per cent., and there is less disposition to deal either way than for some days previous.

The Philadelphia market has lost much of the excitement of last week, the dealings at Board being largely reduced. Penna. Central is quoted at 63¾. Reading at 50¾. Oil Creek & Allegheny at 55¼.

We note sales of Central Transportion stock at 51, and of Penna. State 6's at 102½.

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations of bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

	Monday.	Tuesday.
Pacific—1863	113¾	113¾
" —1865	113	113¾
" —1867	111¾	111¾
" —1868	111¾	111¾
" —1868 new	111¾	111¾
" —1869	111¾	111¾
" —1870	111¾	111¾
10-40s	109¾	109¾
Currency 6s	117¾	117¾
	BANKS.	
New York Central	93¾	93¾
Erie	20¾	20¾
Erie pref	38¾	38¾
Reading	101	100¾
Mich. Southern	90¾	90¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	93¾	93¾
Rock Island	111¾	111¾
Chicago & N. W.	87¾	91¾
do. Preferred	91¾	91¾
Quicksilver	35¾	35¾
do. Pref. Common	65¾	65¾
do. Preferred	84¾	85
Ohio & Mississippi	30¾	30¾
Wabash	34¾	34¾
do preferred	72	72
Adams Express	67¾	67¾

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co.:

U. S. 6s, 1881	113¾	1-32 Jan. & Jy. 1865	109¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	113¾	1-32 Jan. & Jy. 1867	109¾
U. S. 5-20s 1864	113¾	1-32 Jan. & Jy. 1868	109¾
U. S. 5-20s 1865	113¾	C. P. R. R.	91¾
U. S. 5-20s 1867	113¾	Ohio 6s	103¾
U. S. 5-20s 1868	113¾	Cv. Pacifics	113¾

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

New York, Oct. 18, 1870.

The money market is easy at 5 per cent. Sterling Exchange advanced to 9 per cent. The movement is engineered by Canada banks, who sold heavy some time ago, and have been quietly buying at the recent decline. Gold opened at 113, fell to 112¾, recovered to 113, and closed steady. Borrowing rates 1-64@ 1-32. The clearances were $80,000,000.

Gold—Opening, 113; highest, 113¼; lowest, 112¾; Monday, 113¼; Tuesday, 113¼; Wednesday, 113¼; Thursday, 113¼; Friday, 113¼; Saturday, 113¼

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

The Attention of our readers is directed to the advertisement of a valuable coal property for sale, which appears in another column.

Personal.—Mayor Brush, who has been absent on an eastern tour for the past week, returned to town yesterday evening and resumed the duties of his office.

Big Guards.—Mr. Hamilton Byrnes, of Plum township, has in his garden a gourd vine with five mammoth gourds, the average circumference of which is over a yard each and each has a capacity of five gallons. Ain't they gorgeous?

Stocks Sold—The following stocks were sold last evening by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer, at second floor of his auction rooms, 100 Smithfield street:

First National Bank	69 75
Allegheny "	66
Third "	130 62
Second "	104
National Trust Co.	60 50

Country merchants who are in need of a full line of tobacco, cigars, pipes, &c., &c., will find it to their advantage to call on Meehan's, No. 65 Ninth street, and make their purchases. They have an assortment not excelled in the country, and purchasers will find that their money goes further at this establishment than elsewhere. Good articles and moderate prices are the attractions at Hegarty's old Ninth street.

We have received from the publisher the October number of *The Tyrant of the West*, a monthly journal devoted to the manufacturing interests of Pittsburgh and the West. Judging from the number before us the publication is a mere intellectual non. Difficult text, it is in all respects A No. 1. It has a variety of able articles on different subjects; but its article on "Manufacturers and Bayers" is of special interest and value. Grappling with a delicate and difficult question in a masterly way, it ought to be studied by every business man in our city and community.

Monday evening the members and friends of the Eighth Mission Church of the Evangelical Association met at the church and made a liberal donation to the pastor, Rev. J. Overmeyer, and lady, of groceries, dry goods, money, &c. The pastor responded in a few appropriate words. The presiding elder, Rev. Long, made a very appropriate address, which he closed by reading a letter which Rev. Overmeyer received from Rev. Long. This being the first donation visit the pastor's congregation has ever tendered him, it is considered a very happy one. The church, which is a handsome edifice, is the result of the labors of Rev. Overmeyer, who has had the building of a church on Fulton street for the use of the mission, which they hoped to occupy by the first of January. For the present the congregation worships in the small church on Forbes street, near the new market house.

EXPECTATOR.

The Good Lecture.

Prof. Tavorner was greeted last night with another large audience in the chapel of the Pittsburgh Female College, where he delivered his second lecture of the course, on Education. His theme was "Mental Bias and Valuation," which was developed in a brilliant and scholarly manner, which elicited hearty commendation from the people. The next lecture will be given Thursday evening at the same place, on "Language and Genius." Those who have not yet purchased season tickets—lawyers, ministers, etc.—will miss a rare literary entertainment by absenting themselves on this occasion.

Personal.

Edward Scull, the editor of the *Somerset Herald*, is in the city. Mr. Scull is one of the oldest editors in the State, and teaches nothing but sound doctrine.

Hon. H. H. Koontz, of Somerset, Pa., and four members of Congress from the Nineteenth District are in the city, attending U. S. Court. Mr. Koontz is one of the ablest lawyers in the State.

Mr. C. Kimmar, one of Somerset County's most prominent citizens is in the city attending U. S. Court.

Hon. John Covode, who has been in the city for two days, left for home last evening.

The Medical Society.

The quarterly meeting of this Society took place yesterday at the Western University Building. After the transaction of some routine business, the Society brought before it several important cases of medical treatment. One of the most important was that of "a fracture of the *annular ligament of the wrist joint*." It was declared that the case was not intelligently understood, and the propriety of its presentation, and that the Society would be permanently benefited.

Dr. James King, Chairman of the Committee on Nurses, had the committee continued until the next quarterly meeting.

The election of officers for the ensuing year, election to take place at next meeting, were made and the Society adjourned.

Worthy of Notice.

The subject we have selected for a notice to-day is our worthy friend, Samuel McMeans, Esq., Alderman and *ex-officio* Justice of the Peace, No. 139 Grant street. Mr. McMeans is known by our legal fraternity as an honest man and a sound jurist. His reputation for integrity and fair dealing with his fellow men is not confined to the limits of his own city, but has a branch office at the county seat, where he holds court every week, and is a collector for a good many. The present city, ward, county, and State is very responsible for Mr. McMeans' services, which have been very satisfactory to the community. This being the first decision for the Congressional District to be rendered by the Supreme Court, it is considered a very important one. Mr. Kerr is attending the building of a church on Fulton street for the use of the mission, which they hope to occupy by the first of January. For the present the congregation worships in the small church on Forbes street, near the new market house.

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John Smith.

Any person having a desire to see John Smith, or a man bearing that very uncommon name, should visit the county jail. John is there, but how long he will remain there is not definitely known, as he is as likely to be in the lock-up to-morrow morning as anywhere else. John—we mean the John now in the county jail—was acting in a disorderly manner on Diamond street, and was arrested by Constable Stewart and taken before Justice Salisbury, who imposed a fine of $5 on him, and, in default of payment, committed him to jail for ten days.

John is in trouble on his head. It appears that in the course of his disorderly conduct he struck Mr. John Smith on the face with his fist, and when John's term in the county jail expires he will be required to answer the charge.

STABBED IN A SALOON.

Lighting Over Their Cups—Another Drinking Saloon Affray—A Man Severely Stabbed.

Yesterday afternoon a drinking saloon in Allegheny was the scene of a cutting affray of serious proportions. The victim was Christian Bunel, who is employed as driver for Messrs. Bufton & Co., the mineral water manufacturers. Bunel, while going his rounds, stopped at the saloon of Wm. Brechtold, on Canal street, near Madison avenue, Fourth ward. He there met a bohemian by the name of Joseph Hoffman, and the two had a drink together. While sipping of the lethal beverage, engaged in a trivial discussion, which soon resulted in a quarrel. The attendants of the saloon, fearful that it would end in a fight, ordered the disputants to quit the place. Bunel, the renowned, was standing against a door, on the opposite side of the room to that in which Hoffman was standing, when the latter drew a knife from his left side, from which the blood was flowing, and said it had been made with a knife in the hands of a Turk. That he (Bunel) was a Turk he denied.

Bunel was immediately taken to his home on Washington st., and Dr. Hershberger called to see him. An examination of the wound showed that the knife had entered a little above the left nipple, and passed from which the victim could only recover by the greatest care—if at all. Upon hearing this Alderman Kerr—who was called to see Bunel—issued a warrant for the arrest of Hoffman, who made his escape, however, as a late hour last night.

"STAND AND DELIVER."

The Activity of the Highwaymen—A Former Assassin Shot at and Wounded Severely—Rumored Death.

The activity of the "stand and deliver" gentry, just now in this section, is something to be noted. They seem withal to be unusually bold, and attack all persons whom they choose with a recklessness which forcibly recalls the feats of that famous highwayman who bore the sobriquet, "sixteen string." There is one important feature, however, in which the latest effort in that by which a worthy farmer of Beaver county was made a victim.

Last Thursday evening Mr. Peter Friel, of Ashton township, Beaver county, with his little daughter, was driving along the "Three Springs Road," near his home. His market wagon was a covered vehicle, and just as he was about at the top of Pine Creek hill a man who had been observed before stepped up to the side of the wagon and demanded his money. The demand was enforced by the presentation of a pistol at Mr. Friel's head, which he took for a full gallop. The villain then fired a shot which missed him. One of the men managed to get a hold on the rear of the wagon and fired a second two bullets through the opening in the cover, one of which lodged in the head of Mr. Friel, just above the hip bone, inflicting a very dangerous wound.

The team continued to gallop, the horses not after having passed beyond the reach of the rascals. It was with the greatest difficulty he reached home. As soon as possible, Dr. Kershaw, of Beaver, was called in, examined and attended the injuries. It was thought he would recover. It was reported last night that Mr. Friel was dead, the highwaymen having arrived in the city—this the wounded man proved false. Mr. Friel is the only person who has been shot at by the gentlemen of the road, and it is hoped that he will be the last. Up to the present time no clue has been obtained of the highwaymen.

BAPTISTS IN COUNCIL.

Meeting of the State General Association—Opening Sermon and Business of the First Day—Officers Elected, &c., &c.

The Pennsylvania Baptist State General Association commenced its forty-third annual session in the Union Baptist Church, Grant street, yesterday afternoon. This body is composed of delegates, one minister and generally two lay, from each church in the State. It has no judiciatory power, however, being more an assemblage for discussion of the general subjects, of missions, Sunday schools, church statistics, etc., and for the purpose of stirring up an increased devotional feeling in all departments of the Church enterprise. It is also represented all the local Baptist associations, and the entire Baptist membership in the State, numbering about 54,000 persons. It is the most important body of the church, but has no judiciatory power, because the Baptist denomination recognizes no central power, no appeal from the action of each individual church.

At the appointed hour, two o'clock, the auditorium of the church was comfortably filled with the delegates and a large attendance of spectators, among whom were many ladies, all of whom seemed to take great interest in the proceedings.

The platform was occupied by the officers of the Convention.

Rev. Dr. R. S. Hesson, of the Memorial Baptist Church, Philadelphia, opened the Convention with prayer.

The 100th hymn was then sung, commencing "From Greenland's icy mountains."

Rev. Mr. Shadrach, of Altoona, then read as a Scripture lesson the first chapter of John.

Dr. J. Castle, of Philadelphia, led the Convention again in prayer.

Rev. Dr. Shadrach, the Chair appointed Dr. Shadrach and Messrs. Grier and Walker, a committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year.

Mr. Sloan moved that a committee of three be appointed on place and preacher for the Convention next year. Carried and Messrs. Griffith, Coffin and Dr. Pendleton, D. D., Wm. H. Finn, M. D., Geo. Nugent, Wm. Calhoun, Daniel Beatty, Rev. J. Spencer Kennard, D. D., Rev. Geo. Peltz, Rev. L. P. Hornburger, Benj. Griffith, D. D., Rev. J. H. Hutchinson, Rev. Edwin B. Hicks.

Recess of fifteen minutes took their seats.

The Secretary then read his annual report in relation to

THE DENOMINATIONAL INTERESTS

Of the Church, in regard to which he spoke in flattering terms of Rev. Jos. Wilson, who died during the year, and whose labors had been crowned with such rich success. The Secretary called attention particularly to the statement that the expenditures during the year had been $35,672 32, and the receipts $36,-000, leaving a deficiency of $672 32, and a debt of $1,500 00. Nothing was next taken of the work of the Baptists in foreign missionary fields, which was followed by a consideration of the same fields in this country. Where the foreign fields was profitable, the people should not forget that there was need of labor in the home fields, which, in many instances, were the most needy in the State. Yet Philadelphia was the home of the first Association of Baptists in the State. In the central portion of the State there were also many needy and feeble churches. The figures in these districts showed only one Baptist in every 766 inhabitants, and one Baptist minister to 125,000 people.

The report then speaks of the labors of the past year. At Easton the work was prosperous. Although the church had passed through a severe experience. At Coatsville, one hundred and fifty were numbered in the church, and they have now a large and prosperous Sunday school. The church has been under a cloud, and though not quite out of the wilderness, yet the light was breaking gloriously. Around the church had been organized in Lancaster during the year and Rev. John Evans was called to the pastorate.

The Church at Uniontown was almost completed, and the pastor's labors successful. The Church at Mossberg was building up rapidly under the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Reynolds.

The report closed with an earnest appeal for renewed zeal in the cause.

The report was received, and on motion of Rev. Mr. Fear, was referred to a committee for consideration—one part to consider the financial difficulties in the way of the work in the central part of the State.

The Secretary then read a statement showing that during the year $30,113 60 had been contributed for missionary purposes.

The President appointed the following committees:

Destitute Places—Revs. Freer, Williams and Burke.

Finance—Revs. Shadrach, Callaghan and Miller.

Earnest addresses upon the general work were then made by Revs. C. E. Barton Armstrong, Pierce, and Castle, after which the Convention adjourned until this morning at 9 o'clock, Rev. Mr. Williams closing with prayer.

PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY.

Morning—Business meeting of the General Association.

Afternoon—Will be devoted to the Educational Society and the interests of general education.

Evening—7:30, Devotional Exercises; 7:45, Discussion: How can Denominational Training be most thoroughly imparted in our Sunday schools. Opened by Rev. George Frear, of Reading, and Rev. E. Puckwood, of Allentown, followed by five minute speeches. 8:45, Discussion: How can we Train Regular Scholars to Habits of Intelligent and Systematical Benevolence. Opened by Rev. H. F. Woodburn, of Allegheny City, and Rev. David Spencer, of Philadelphia, followed by five minute speeches. 9:30, Benediction.

Pittsburgh is a city of the greatest importance to the country at large. Its iron interests, coal beds, oil trade, and Pier, Daniels & Co's. crucible make it indispensable to every American.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Synod of Pittsburgh—Closing Session Yesterday—Resolutions Presented and Discussed with Warmth—Their Final Adoption and Adjournment of the Synod.

The Presbyterian Synod of Pittsburgh commenced its closing session yesterday morning at nine o'clock, in Dr. Howard's church on Penn street. Moderator McKinney was in the chair and opened the proceedings with prayer.

After some further devotional exercises, regular business was announced to be in order.

Dr. Scovel, of the First Church, now arose and presented the following resolution for adoption by the Synod:

Resolved, That Synod, having listened to statements from representatives of our educational institutions, does *support the seminary and college*.

THE "SEMINARY."

1. In the first place, expresses its deep and abiding interest in the Western Theological Seminary. Rejoicing in the past, confiding in its future, Synod emphatically recommends the scheme of endowment adopted by its Board of Directors of the churches, and considers its speedy, complete realization as our first and immediate duty.

"WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON."

2. In the second place, Synod approves that action of its Committee on the Memorial Fund by which Washington and Jefferson College has been placed before the churches as a candidate for additional endowment, and hereby empowers its Treasurer to receive any funds contributed through the Synod to the college, and to hold the same subject to the control of the Synod, paying the income of the same to the Treasurer of the College, unless otherwise ordered.

THE UNIVERSITY.

And the Synod furthermore approves the plan to endow a chair and scholarship in the Western University of Pennsylvania, of which the President and beneficiaries shall be nominated and the funds for which shall be held in trust by the Presbytery of Pittsburgh. And Synod also recommends any application which may be made by representatives of the Western Reserve College.

"THE FEMALE COLLEGE."

3. And in the third place, Synod rejoices over the inception and pursuit and purposes of the Pennsylvania Female College, and hereby commends it to the churches for such substantial assistance as will enable its Board of Trustees to realize the aims of the establishment.

4. And in the fourth place, Synod calls the attention of the clergy to the necessity of sustaining and providing numerous academies inwardly connected with the churches.

And, for all, the Synod expresses the conviction that the present is a most favorable opportunity for establishing a thorough system of education.

Discussion was now commenced on the resolution and it continued with much warmth.

Dr. Howard spoke on the subject at considerable length. He said that while the Theological Seminary

SHOULD BE SUSTAINED,

And all possible efforts made to advance the interests of the Church, he did not believe that the interests of the Seminary were first and most immediate, as the resolution set forth. Its Boards of the Church were so crippled by this Memorial Fund, then the speaker would prefer to see the Seminary go by the board.

Moderator—Dr. Howard, perhaps you do not rightly construe the words of the resolution.

Dr. Howard—I think I do. I recognize the importance of our theological seminaries; but I do conscientiously believe the church is expending too much money on these institutions. We have seven of them, attended only by four hundred and twenty-five young men. Yet these require thirty-three professors, whose salaries alone amount to over $100,000 per annum. My candid conviction is that the church is not called on to increase the endowment for the professors' salaries one cent. Why, our poor missionaries are destitute in foreign lands, and yet will we accord with such a style of living?

Dr. Hale, of Blairsville, was

SURPRISED TO HEAR

Dr. Howard take such a position on the subject. If the right kind of men are to be had, the right kind of salaries must be paid them. Men who now receive salaries of $4,000 or $5,000 will not come here down to Allegheny for $2,000. It wouldn't be human nature—it would not be Christian if they would do it. When Dr. Howard and the rest of the late missionaries, he said it as a reason why the professors should not be better paid, he forgot to allude to city pastors, who received $4,000 or $5,000 a year. We ought to let the seminary at our door starve or degenerate into a disgrace to the church? The proposition now is merely to raise the salaries to $3,000 a year.

Dr. Hervey—Dr. Howard is right. Dr. Hale is right. I presume we are all right, so far as sentiment is concerned. We simply need more money, and more money we must have. Let us consecrate all our wealth and energies to the cause of God, and our institutions shall not suffer.

Dr. Jonathan Cross said it was a all very well to speak of pastors starving on $3,000 a year. A recital of their sufferings would possibly draw tears from the eyes of such a congregation as that of fifth avenue, New York, where members spend their $50,000 a year. But what would a poor congregation say to it? The speaker scarcely believed in ministers starving on $3,000 a year. $2,000 was ample. The professor has the spirit of the Holy Ghost in him he won't hesitate on

THE SCORE OF SALARY.

Dr. Howard said he was not opposed to placing the Western Theological Seminary, the College interests and the Female Seminary on a footing of equality. What a right basis is, is a question about which there is some diversity of opinion. He thought that a couple of thousand dollars salary and a house was worth a thousand dollars was not sufficient pay for a professor; while he thought that there were many other officers in the church, doing equally important labors, were not properly compensated; for instance, secretaries of boards, missionaries, &c. The question seems to be as to what disposition should be made of the moneys on hand. He would certainly abide by whatever the decision of the Synod might be in the case, but he would not object to an equal distribution of the money among the leading interests.

Here a member said that many of the members might not suppose that Dr. Howard's view of the subject was very popular among the churches, but such was the fact.

There was some further discussion on the subject, when upon the question being called, the

RESOLUTIONS WERE ADOPTED,

there not being a dissenting voice.

Dr. Brownson offered a paper, which was adopted, calling upon ministers to seek a revival in the Christian cause as their first and greatest work, and to adopt such means for enlisting the spiritual interests of the people as they deem best, while at the same time it might greatly add to the contributions to the Memorial Fund.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the people and churches in Pittsburgh and vicinity for their kind hospitality to members of the Synod during the session.

The Synod then adjourned *sine die*.

TEMPERANCE.

Address by Captain E. H. Rauch—Large Audience Present.

According to previous announcement in the GAZETTE, Capt. E. H. Rauch, editor of the *Keystone Good Templar*, delivered an address last evening before the members of the Young Men's Temperance Society, in their beautiful hall, on Duquesne Way. The audience was large and deeply interested—the mere announcement that Capt. Rauch, who is widely known as an able and eloquent speaker, was to address the meeting, could not fail of drawing a large audience. In the absence of President Carr, Vice President Robjons occupied the chair. The exercises were introduced by singing the temperance hymn:

"Great God, thy presence we implore
We bow to Thee to meet,
With reverence would we humbly bow
Before thy gracious seat.

"Let truth and temperance prevail
Throughout our favored land,
And may a thousand tongues come forth
To join our growing band."

After which, Thomas H. Rabe invoked the Divine blessing on the meeting. After reading of minutes and other preliminary business had been transacted, the Chairman, in a few well chosen and feeling words, introduced the lecturer to the meeting.

The eloquent lecturer treated his subject in an able and masterly manner, demonstrating that he was entirely at home in the matter. The Captain has achieved already a brilliant reputation as a writer and speaker on this subject. He has devoted many years of his life to the furtherance of its objects, and is every where recognized as a leading spirit of the cause. His effort last night was certainly one of his best.

He stated that it was not his intention to amuse them by telling amusing stories, as some temperance lecturers are accustomed to do. He believed the subject too solemn a one for fun. The speaker then went on to show the enormous guilt of the State in legalizing the sale of this poisonous fluid to entail death and unutterable woe on the community. The people of Pennsylvania spend annually one hundred and fifty-two millions dollars on intoxicating drinks—more than the entire product of all the coal and iron mills and workshops of the State!

He next portrayed in glowing language the terrible and slavish power exercised over the confirmed drunkard by the intoxicating cup.

The moderate drinkers were then attended to and handled without gloves. Some very apt illustrations were given on this subject, proving the terrible fallacy of the moderate drinker. There is no discrimination between the *drinker* and the *drunkard*. Men who stand high in the community and are moderate drinkers harm the community more than the poor drunkard in the gutter.

Moderate drinking church members and pastors who permitted such to retain membership and hold office in the church next received attention, and all such parties were treated in a spicy manner.

The speaker then closed in an eloquent and brilliant peroration. The dark night of intemperance has brooded over the world for ages, but he believed the dawn was near of a bright and glorious day.

At the close of the address it was moved and unanimously adopted that "the best thanks of the meeting be tendered to the eloquent lecturer for his able and manly address, and that he be elected an honorary member of the Society."

After the meeting had been dismissed with prayer, several came forward and signed the pledge.

Amusements.

Opera House.—Notwithstanding the very formidable competition in amusements this week, there was quite a large and appreciative audience at the Opera House last evening. The highly sensational and interesting drama entitled "The Child Stealer" was presented, in which Miss Western assumed three distinct roles. Mr. Herne took the role of "Richard Craddock," and played it remarkably well. The other characters in the piece, personated by the members of the stock company, were all well played.

The Opera.—The Opera of "Il Trovatore" was finely rendered at the Academy last night. To-night the "Crown Diamonds" will be presented with a strong cast.

Varieties.—The attractions at the Varieties are of such a character as to draw full houses every night, and they are so very numerous as to render it impossible for us to enumerate them.

Green sea turtle soup to-day at Holtzheimer's Continental, Fifth avenue, below the Post Office.

THE COURTS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Tuesday, October 18.—Court met at 10 o'clock A. M., Judge McCandless on the bench.

David S. Krebs, of Clearfield county, was appointed Foreman of the Grand Jury.

On motion of District Attorney Swope, W. H. Woods, Esq., of Huntingdon county, was admitted to practice in this Court, and on motion of C. Heydrich, S. C. T. Dodd, of Franklin, and Roger Sherman, of Titusville, were admitted to practice.

U. S. vs. Jacob Schneider, illicit distilling in Somerset county. Verdict of guilty.

U. S. vs. Solomon J. Baer, illicit distilling in Somerset county. The jury returned a verdict of guilty.

U. S. vs. C. C. Taylor, indicted for retaining pension and bounty money collected as attorney. On trial.

The grand jury returned the following true bills:

U. S. vs. Kuhn Ahl, indicted for dealing in tobacco without license.

U. S. vs. George W. Kelley, indicted for carrying on the business of a retail liquor dealer without paying a special tax.

U. S. vs. George W. Wilson, charged with passing counterfeit U. S. Treasury notes.

Supreme Court—Full Bench.

Tuesday, October 18.—The Supreme Court met at ten o'clock, there being a full bench present.

On motion of J. J. Petis, Esq., C. M. Bousch, Esq., of Crawford county, was admitted to practice in this Court.

The following cases were disposed of:

The Hocking Valley Bank vs. Barton, Crawford, continued.

Gloster, Jr., vs. McCleary, Erie county. Argued by Grant for plaintiff in error and McCleary, contra.

Wheeler vs. Woodward, Erie. Argued by Benson for plaintiff in error and by Grant and Sill contra.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company vs. Riblet, Erie. Argued by Thompson for plaintiff in error.

Snyder, et ux. vs. Berghner, Clarion. Argued by Corbet for plaintiff in error and Reed contra.

Rousher vs. Hamm, Clarion. Corbet for plaintiff in error.

Dodd vs. Kelly, Crawford. Church for plaintiff in error and Bole contra.

Robinson vs. Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company. J. R. Brawly for plaintiff in error and Church contra.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

Tuesday, Oct. 18.—In the case of Derning vs. Simmons *et al.*, previously reported, the jury found for the plaintiff in the sum of $200.

The next case taken up was that of John Dinsmore vs. J. W. Barker, Jr., & Co. Action is replevin to recover eight thousand pounds of wool. Some months since a young man, representing himself to be a member of the firm of J. W. Barker, Jr., & Co., visited the residence of Mr. Dinsmore, who is a farmer, residing in Washington county, and purchased of him eight thousand pounds of wool to be delivered at J. W. Barker, Jr., & Co.'s warehouse in this city. The wool was sent in and the same young gentleman on its arrival here represented himself to defendants as the son of Mr. Dinsmore, delivered the wool to them and received the cash for it, amounting to about $4,000. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR WEDNESDAY.

78 Edgerton vs. Negley.
228 Hays vs. Simmons et al.
235 Pitts. Trans. Company vs. Emrich.
238 Kahler vs. Sloan et ux.
248 Wilson vs. McKeesport Car Co. vs. Reno & Hopkins.
246 Dicken vs. Marshall.
247 Kuhnard vs. Gerbach.
117 Snodgrass vs. Biddle, Arthurs et al.
196 Sweck vs. Vernon.
185 Thomas vs. Simms.

Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett.

Tuesday, October 18.—The case of Livingston & Bro. vs. Clark, previously reported, was resumed and submitted to the jury.

The next case taken up was that of Jno. Voss, Jr., vs. Jas. A. Scott, upon a promissory note. It was discovered before the case went to trial that the plaintiff had no ground for action, and the jury were directed to find for the defendant.

Eicher & Casky vs. John Welsh. Action on book account. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $2,654 66.

Elizabeth McCredie vs. McCredie. Action in debt. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $478 40.

Judge Stewart issued the following order:

October 18, 1870, it appearing that the following named jurors have been duly summoned to attend as jurors in this Court and have made default, it is ordered that they pay a fine of $25, and that an attachment be issued against each of them: James Connor, Andrew F. Clever, Frank Coleman, Jos. Ralston and Walter F. Sergeant.

TRIAL LIST FOR WEDNESDAY.

5 Ecker vs Williamson, et al.
11 Kirk vs Wilson.
388 Lockhart Oil Co. vs Knapp.
" " " Morgan, 8 cases.
" " " Schmidt, 8 cases.
" " " Conrad, 5 cases.
" " " Bell, 5 cases.
" " " Bein, 10 cases.
" " " Stuart, 3 cases.
" " " Freund, 3 cases.
242 Doak vs Art.
16 Clark's exec's vs Peterson, et al.
17 Same vs Same.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

Tuesday, October 18.—The first case taken up was that of the Commonwealth vs. Joseph Myers and Robert Anderson, indicted for rape on Maggie Lynch prosecutrix. On or about the first of August last, the prosecutrix, according to her statement, was passing along the Pennsylvania Railroad, near the Lower Side station, where she resides, and when near the bridge which crosses the railroad at that place she was assaulted by two men, one of whom knocked her down and outraged her person. Mr. McCarthy, counsel for Myers, asked for a severance, which was granted, and Myers was placed on trial. After the testimony for the Commonwealth was concluded, the counsel for the defendant asked leave to withdraw the plea of not guilty, and substitute a plea of guilty, which privilege was granted. The court then directed that a *nolle prosse* be entered as to Anderson as the testimony in the case did not implicate him in the affair.

Andrew Baier, against whom there were three indictments for forgery, entered pleas of guilty to two of the bills and a *nolle pros* was entered as to the other case. Baier was sentenced to pay the costs of prosecution and to undergo an imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for the term of two years, seven months each.

The next case taken up was that of the Commonwealth vs. Joseph Petrson, indicted for the stealing of a horse from W. W. Harvey, Defendant, it appears, sold a horse to prosecutrix for fifteen dollars, which proved an "elephant" on the hands of the purchaser, and through some misunderstanding the defendant took the horse back, and for so doing he was indicted. The Court charged the jury that there did not appear to be any malice on the part of the defendant to steal the horse, and a verdict of not guilty was rendered.

The next case taken up was that of the Commonwealth vs. Christian Geib, indicted for assault and battery on Catharine Albaugh. The prosecutor, it appears went to the premises of the defendant, who keeps a grocery and beer cellery below the level of the street, and the defendant made an assault upon him and beat him severely. Jury out.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. James O'Rourke, indicted for forcible entry, Martin Dunkin prosecutor. Defendant plead *nolo contendere*, and was sentenced to pay a fine of one dollar and costs.

The same defendant was indicted for assault and battery, Rose Dunken prosecutrix, entered a plea of guilty, and was sentenced to pay a fine of $1 and costs.

TRIAL LIST FOR WEDNESDAY.

454 Com. vs. A. A. Desmonial.
396 " James Crilly & Ward.
397 " Same defendants.
319 " James Rankin, 2 cases.
309 " Adam Hangler, et al.
319 " Frederick Erkert.
300 " John Little.
145 " John Gallaher, 2 cases.
327 " Julius Barth, 4 cases.
328 " Peter Baker.
403 " Sarah M. Nichols, et al.
284 " C. Smith.
206 " Thomas F. Hughes, 3 cases.
221 " J. Goulker, 2 cases.
213 " Samuel Moore.
402 " John Wilbert.
456 " Philip Geidie.
448 " George Boyer.

TRIAL LIST FOR THURSDAY.

394 Com. vs. C. O. Hartrung, 4 cases.
441 " Alex. McClurz.
442 " Wm. Bauer & Bro.
402 " Mollie Brooks.
215 " Hugh Callahan.
207 " Fred Wagner.
97 " Mary A. Duncan.
458 " James Green.
219 " John B. Miller, 2 cases.
220 " Catharine Carr.
388 " Max Harding.
291 " H. Gray, 4 cases.

SAPOLIO cleans cut-ery of rust.
SAPOLIO removes stains from tinware.
SAPOLIO polishes marble.
SAPOLIO brightens rusty tinware.
SAPOLIO cleans windows like magic.
SAPOLIO keeps mirrors clean and bright.
SAPOLIO polishes steel better than emery.
SAPOLIO cleans copper and brass vessels.
SAPOLIO cleans stair rods and door knobs.
SAPOLIO keeps surgical instruments bright.
SAPOLIO removes gum and oil from machinery.
SAPOLIO makes the housewife's heart glad.
SAPOLIO is clean and convenient for household work.
SAPOLIO is good for washing dishes.
SAPOLIO is cheaper and better than soap.
SAPOLIO is cheaper and better than rotten stone.
SAPOLIO is cheaper and better than lye.
SAPOLIO polishes fine machinery without scratching.
SAPOLIO, as a hard washer, is unequaled.
SAPOLIO takes acid stains from the hands.
SAPOLIO does its work with comparatively little labor.
SAPOLIO cleans soiled woodwork without removing the paint.
SAPOLIO is better and more convenient than bath brick.
SAPOLIO is unequaled for the rapidity and thoroughness with which it polishes cutlery.
Tinware which so often becomes dingy by use is made to resemble silver by the use of SAPOLIO.

Real Estate Sales this Week.

A. Leggate, auctioneer, will sell to-day at 2 o'clock at the houses 73, 76 and 91, Beaver St. Allegheny; to-morrow at 11 o'clock, the fine estate of the late James Marshall, Esq., near Sharpsburg; on Friday, at 11 o'clock, the house 184, Lacock St. Allegheny; on Friday, at 2½ o'clock, 20 lots of one to three acres each, on Mr. Wm. Semple's place, near Birmingham station, adjoining Belleview, and on Saturday, at 2 o'clock, thirteen of the finest building lots in Allegheny, situated on the corner of Ridge St. and Allegheny Avenue, of sizes varying from 24x90 to 64x80 feet. Plans at A. Leggate's auction house, 459 Federal Avenue.

Wiley's Cheap Shoe House, No. 63 Fifth avenue.

EAST BIRMINGHAM COUNCIL.

Regular Meeting—The Wharf Question Discussed—The Police Force—The Proposed Lock-Up.

The Council of East Birmingham held a meeting last evening in the Walton Engine House.

Present: Messrs. Hahn, Haberman, Jones, Larkins, and Burgess Schultz, in the chair.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

The Street Committee reported that complaints had been made by citizens about the night soilers dumping filth on the shore near the gas works. The committee investigated the matter, and erected a schute on the river, for the dumping of all such deposits. Report accepted and filed.

The Street Committee had also made arrangements with the Pittsburgh & Birmingham Railway Company, for the building of gutters across Carson street, about which there had been some trouble of late.

The report of the Street Regulator was presented and approved.

The following names of applications for positions on night police were read: D. Sheppard, Robt. Ross, D. Smith, John Gruber, Fred. Leiban and G. Mitiofsky. The names were referred to the Police Committee, to report on the qualifications of the applicants at a special meeting.

On motion a gas lamp was ordered to be placed on the corner of Wharton and 18th streets. Also one on the corner of Sidney and 20th streets.

Mr. F. Scutte, Street Commissioner, reported that the expenditurs on streets for the month of September, were $161.18.

Report accepted and warrant ordered.

A number of bills were read and warrants ordered.

Mr. Jones moved that the question of the ownership of the wharf along East Birmingham be referred to the borough Solicitor. Carried.

A communication from the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad Company, asking that instead of the width of Mary street that of Josephine street be granted them. Carried, with the proviso that the company furnish the material for paving that street.

The vote on the different market house locations, was read, as follows:

Mr. Yard's place, 155 votes; Mr. McKnight's place, 298 votes; Dr. Ormsby's place (Skating Park) 566 votes.

Dr. Ormbsy's place was therefore declared chosen.

On motion, Mr. Nicholas Jones, one of the Councilmen elect for next year, was elected to serve during the unexpired time of Mr. Moffitt, Jr., resigned. Mr. Miller resigned as Engineer to take the position of Chief of Police.

Mr. Jones offered an ordinance prohibiting corner-loafing. It provides for a fine of not less than one dollar nor more than three dollars for the first offence and ten dollars fine for the next. Read three times and passed.

On motion of Mr. Jones, the matter of preparing plans and estimates for a lockup was referred to the Police Committee to report at the next meeting.

On motion, adjourned.

THE GREAT FUR HOUSE.

Grand Opening of Furs at Wm. Fleming & Co.—The Elegant Stock of Furs, the low Prices and the Immense Assortment.

The Fur trade of the Iron City has rapidly advanced within the last few years, each year increasing in magnitude until it has grown to be immense, and the pioneer establishment in this line—the representative Fur House of the city—is that of William Fleming & Co., No. 139 Wood street, Pittsburgh, whose elegant and spacious sales-rooms are daily thronged with purchasers. The junior partner of this firm, Mr. William Fleming, has long been identified with the hat, cap and fur business, and from his long experience, good judgment and taste, has endeared himself to all who have ever dealt with him.

The extensive sales-rooms at No. 139 Wood street have been elegantly fitted up, and present to-day one of the most beautiful and convenient places of business in the city. The basement is devoted to Fur Goods of all descriptions; from the immense and elegant stock contained in this department the largest dealers may be supplied. On the first floor above this is the retail department, in which every variety and style of goods kept by the house is for sale, and presided over by the proprietors and their attentive and obliging employes. The second story is devoted entirely to the jobbing department, and we would here state to buyers from abroad that there is no better stock of hats, caps, and furs in the city of Pittsburgh or district from than this stock of Messrs. Wm. Fleming & Co.

Some of the styles are very elegant, and in quality cannot be surpassed. Their Astrican is very much worn this season, so especially are the Sable sets, those of Mr. Fleming's stock being of the most beautiful and valuable and costly character. Thus a most elegant set of furs can be obtained at from fifteen to twenty-five per cent. less than at any other establishments in the city. These certainly should be an inducement for purchasers, and we would respectfully suggest to our lady friends that if they wish to purchase a set of fine furs at but little more than half their real value, to call at the Great Representative Fur house of William Fleming & Co., and examine the magnificent stock of furs which they offer for sale. We feel assured that as soon as they examine the immense piles of goods exhibited by this first-class house, they will be satisfied of the truth of the assertions specified in this article.

The stock is of the finest and most fashionable character, and of the very best quality. They were selected with the greatest of care, and they will be disposed of at prices which will defy competition. Their customers may almost safely anticipate that they may expect such bargains as have never before been offered to this city. In fact, in this department Messrs. Fleming & Co. have no superiors.

THE NEW STOCK.

The new goods now being opened are the most elegant and stylish goods for winter ever brought into this market. The stock consists of the most fashionable styles of Astrican and Persian Lamb, Hudson Bay Sable, Mink Sable, German Fitch, Winter Mink, Siberian Squirrel, Alaska Mink, made in all the new styles of Sacques, Raglans, Riding Habits, Collars, two, three, four, five and six ring Muffs.

At Geo. Heaven's

Choice Delaware Peaches.
XX Tomatoes.
Fresh Pine Apples.
Strawberries.
Plums.
Black berries.
Green Corn.
Peas and Succotash.
Spiced and Fresh Salmon.
Lobsters, Clams, Lobster Salad, &c.
Crosse & Blackwell's Renowned Pickles.
Sauces and Potted Meats.
French and English Prunes,
Cooking Raisins, Currants,
Citron, London Layer and Deckena Raisins.
Figs, Dates, London and Edinburgh Biscuits.
Canton Ginger, Stuffed Olives, &c., &c.
At 112 Federal street, Allegheny.

The New Millinery

Establishment of Mr. A. Cook, 27 Sixth street, (St. Clair) is the popular place which our fashionable ladies, since the fall opening, are visiting, the selling goods at Mr. Cook's looking for the newest patterns, and the latest fashions can be seen at his store. At the sametime Mr. Cook has secured the services of the very well-known Mrs. Sundschuh (formerley Mrs. Mackert) who assists him in his efforts to please the ladies, supported by an experience of fifteen years. The prices at this establishment are as moderate as possible.

Mr. J. B. Youngson is now